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The Chestertown Transcript.

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MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
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Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past Nov. 29-tf.

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FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUIT,
FISH, LIVE STOCK, WOOL, HIDES, FURS
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ORGANIZED 1850.
—THE OLD—
U. S. Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Policies Incontestable and Nonforfeitable.
The Continuable Term Policy
of the United States Life is the cheapest Insurance issued by any Old Line Company.
The Guaranteed Income Policy
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UNITED STATES LIFE
has the largest loan values of any policy issued, and its every condition stated in the contract.
If contemplating insurance, address or call upon
W. H. STEWART, JR.,
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THE EQUITABLE
Life Assurance Society
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Largest Surplus!
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It Stands at the Head!
No other Company can show such favorable results to policy-holders on policies now maturing.
Business People almost as universally now assure their lives as they do their houses. The beneficial results of Life Insurance are not questioned.
When contemplating insurance, be sure that the company selected will supply the best guarantee.
C. G. WOODALL,
March 8, 1894—y. SPECIAL AGENT

Poultribina.
Poultribina,
The great Poultry remedy.
Poultribina,
The great Preventative of disease in poultry.
Poultribina,
The great Powder that will make your Chickens grow large, your Hens lay better and your Little Chicks bring better market prices—all this for 25c.
We can produce testimonials from the best poultry raisers in Kent to prove the truth of our statement.
COLIN F. STAM,
April 20, 1893. PROPRIETOR

FOR SALE.
[redacted]
Forty Colonies of Pure-Bred ITALIAN BEES in latest improved Dovetailed Simplicity Hives: Also all FIXTURES necessary to run a first-class APIARY. Have paid for themselves every year. Price, $150.00; Terms, twelve months, with approved security.
W. R. McKNETT,
BREEDER OF THE THREE BEST
General-Purpose Fowls Known,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

QUEEN OF THE HARVEST!

The Deering Improved Steel Binder,
With Jointed Platform, The Greatest Invention of the Age.
Saves time, saves labor, saves worry, saves repair bills, saves grain, saves money. Does away with the Binder Truck Nuisance. By means of this invention, one man can, in a few minutes' time, reduce the width of the Binder so that it will go through a 9-foot gate, or over any carriage road or bridge. He does not need to unhitch his team to make the change. Is the strongest and lightest-running Binder ever made. Uses much less twine than any other machine. The Binder Attachment is perfection. Always Succeeds Where Others Fail.
Call or send for interesting Circulars describing this wonderful invention.
Deering MOWERS!
WITH BICYCLE BALL-BEARING BOXES,
Surpasses all others in Light Draft and Perfect Work.
Deering Binder Twine.
Deering Binder Twine the Longest,
Deering Binder Twine the Strongest,
Deering Binder Twine the Smoothest.
RUNS MORE FEET TO THE POUND THAN ANY OTHER TWINE.
We guarantee our prices on Twine as low as any dealer in this town. A liberal discount to all cash buyers
Harvest Oils, Cylinder Oils & Oils of All Kinds.
A Large Stock of Leather Belting.
Carriages and Buggies of All Styles.
SPLENDID STOCK OF LAP DUSTERS, FLY NETS, HORSE GOODS.
SMITH & CLEMENTS,
May 3, 1894. CHESTERTOWN MARYLAND.

MANY WAYS OF ADVERTISING!
Ours is Directly Through Our Goods
Why it Pays to Deal at
THE NEW CASH STORE IN STILL SPOND,
Wm. Medders & Co.,
is simply because more money can be saved, and these hard times, one dollar saved in dealing is one dollar made.
WE ARE OFFERING
New Goods, Cheap Goods, Bargains.
OUR SPECIAL LINES OF SHOES are unsurpassed in Style or Quality, and unequaled in price.
OUR NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS are of the Latest, and the Prices Surprisingly Low.
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS in Groceries, Furniture, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Carpets, Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.
With a cordial invitation to all, we remain,
WM. MEDDERS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GEO. W. HARPER,
"CORNER STORE." STILL POND, MD.
N. B.—CASH paid for Country Produce.

Ebb Tide!
THOSE WHO SAW our tables piled high in the early season now ask "What have you done with your Clothing?" We have sold it out, but every boat that comes to our town replenishes our stock with new things in Imported Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespuns and Serges, so we are continually adding New Goods of the latest designs. Just now we have our attention to some broken lots, for during the past few weeks of seasonable weather we have disposed of a considerable amount of Clothing, necessarily we have a good many broken lots left. We have assorted them out and put the following prices on them:

Men's Suits that were Marked Low at	$12 00, now	$10 25
" " " " " "	10 00, now	8 25
" " " " " "	8 00, now	6 50
" " " " " "	7 00, now	5 55
Boy's Long Pants Suits, "	8 00, now	6 50
" " " " "	6 50, now	4 75
" " " " "	5 00, now	3 75
Child's Knee Pants Suits, "	6 00, now	5 50
" " " " "	5 00, now	3 75
" " " " "	4 00, now	2 75
" " " " "	3 00, now	2 25
" " " " "	2 50, now	1 75

[redacted]ce, New Goods. We never hold on to broken assortments, and [redacted]uctions while you need the goods. It will be to your interest to examine these goods. And also, we are offering a Genuine Dog Skin Driving Glove at 50 cents per pair; Regular Made Half Hose, 10 cents per pair; Linen Dress Shirts, 90 cents per pair; Full Yoke Extension Band Cheviot Shirt, 75 cents per pair; Dressy, Silk-trimmed, Fedora Hat, 99 cents; Complete line of STRAW HATS, all the latest shapes. Also, STIFFS and ALPINES in the newest designs.
We are Headquarters for Novelties in Clothing, Hats and Furnishings!
AND ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES!
☞ Come and examine the Goods, they tell their own story.
Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Originators of Low Prices.

ON THE ALPHABET.

These verses were read by Chief Justice Bleckley, of the Georgia Supreme Court, at a spelling bee presided over by Governor Northen a few days ago:

The lively things at spelling bees,
The things that most instruct and please,
Are not the words, but the A, B, C's.

The busy bees when they have met,
Must take a look at the alphabet.
To see it in its legal view
Is now what we have to do.
On law of letters we must draw
To give the letter of the law.

In O, I, U, A, E, is found,
Condensed, yet clear, each ruling sound.
In every case the lawyer quotes,
As good sound law, these five headnotes.

Of one of these, the selfish O,
Its lonely note is all we know.
No more than once, to keenest ears,
A tone or trace of it appears.
A bachelor sound it is, that wails
The doleful fate of single males.
No wonder, in their dismal woe,
The tune they sing is only "O!"

Not quite so lone and chill is I,
Its one companion being Y.

And twice as tender must be U,
Which pairs with W and with Q.

And wider still expandeth A,
It spreads to R, H, J and K.

But far more facile, frank and free,
That generous note, the peerless E.
It leans to B, C, D and G,
To P and T and V and Z;
And then, with slight and gentle stress,
It touches F, L, M, N, S;
And, clinging still 'till silence checks,
A whispered kiss it gives to X.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Constitutional Points Involved in the Acquisition of a Vast Territory.

[BY THOMAS D. BOWERS.]

The Mexican war is surely a dark chapter in the annals of American history. It was a war waged upon the most shadowy pretexts, concerning claims for the majority of which there were no legal foundations. It was a war carried on in the interests of that institution which has cost this country more money and lives than any other cause for which it has ever fought. It was the conquest of a country that had forever registered its protest against slavery, and a Republic which had heretofore enjoyed friendly relations with the United States, and for these reasons it is all the more to our shame that such a conquest must be recorded in our history.

Andrew Jackson was the author of that policy of forcible annexation adopted by the United States government, which had for its specific achievement the annexation of Texas. This annexation comprised not Texas alone as a province of Mexico, nor even Spanish Texas, with a pretentious boundary at the Rio Grande, but a Texas fraudulently pieced out by other territory wrested from the Mexican government by a line running to the Pacific Ocean south of California, which would secure to us the bay of San Francisco. In the year 1762, Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain, and receded to France in 1800. Three years later it was ceded by France to the United States. These cessions contained no specifications of boundary. The territory was a vast undefined region west of the Mississippi. It adjoined the Spanish dominions in Mexico, but the line of division could not easily be determined. Monroe, who was at this time President of the United States, and a Southerner, for the sake of sectional harmony, purchased in 1820, the Floridas from Spain with the Sabine river for a western boundary, and cut slavery's area south of the Missouri compromise line down to the narrowest limits. In this concession to northern opposition, Jackson and Calhoun then acquiesced, as did also Adams, who, of all Monroe's admirers, was the most anxious to extend the boundary to the Rio Grande. This lost opportunity to purchase Texas never returned after she belonged to independent Mexico. The American people looked with contempt upon Mexico. This contempt bred rapine, and the United States soon felt a strong interest in the ambition of the South to extend the belt of slavery. The soil, climate and position of Texas rendered it a desirable acquisition to the slaveholding interests of the South. The territory could not be extended at the North because of the Missouri compromise line of 1820. The only means of enlarging the boundaries of slavery, and thus put the South on an equal footing with the North in Congress, was to cross the Sabine. The cotton culture, too, was becoming profitable, and to that culture the slave was thought to be essential. As Dr. Schouler says, "There was an instinctive rivalry between slavery and freedom. Union or disunion was a secondary consideration, perpetual slavery was the first, and slavery's march must be across the Sabine." Louisiana steadily maintained that the treaty for the Floridas did not push the boundary so as to take in Texas.

Our very first treaty arranged by Clay with the Mexican Republic confirmed the Sabine river at the east of Texas as the true dividing line. But at the risk of sacrificing honor, and of plunging herself in shame and contempt, the United States was determined to have Texas. Various expedients were from time to time devised to obtain possession of this coveted territory—forcible seizure, colonization, purchase—independence, and annexation. The first was attempted soon after the Spanish treaty had extinguished all claims of the United States to Texas as included within the territory of Louisiana. In 1819-21, James Long, a Tennesseean, invaded Texas with about 75 lawless adventurers. He landed at Nacogdoches about forty miles within the limits of Texas. Here, on the 23d of June, 1819, he issued a proclamation which Jay characterizes as the first step in that course of fraud, falsehood and violence, which ultimately led to the annexation of Texas, and the war against Mexico. He stirred up the citizens to defy that treaty which kept them out of the Union, and to declare their independence. Both invasions failed; but a large body of American colonists from the region in and about Louisiana, settled in 1821, near the Brazos and Colorado rivers, as they were permitted to do under a Mexican grant to the Austin family. This grant provided for none but Catholics, who, it was alledged, had suffered oppression in the United States. But whatever their religion, they were staunch advocates of slavery, and carried their slaves with them. In 1819 Mexico was a slave-holding country, and its nearness to our settlements was on that account received with less jealousy by the Southern statesmen. But these relations were soon changed; for on the 13th of July, 1824, the Mexican Congress passed a decree prohibiting the introduction of slaves from foreign countries. The united provinces of Coahuila and Texas, formed one State, and its constitution adopted in 1827, contained an article giving freedom to all who should hereafter be born, and prohibiting the introduction of slaves. By a decree of the Mexican Congress of the 15th of Sept., 1829, every slave in Mexico was manumitted. The American colonists were too feeble to break the yoke of freedom imposed by the Mexican government. The United States had no pretext for war, and the treaty of boundary was too recent and too plain to permit any claim being made to the territory of Texas. The only hope now was in purchase. On the 15th March, 1827, the government instructed our Minister in Mexico that we wished to change the existing boundary, which proposed change would include the whole of Texas as at present claimed. For this additional territory the sum of $1,000,000 was offered. This was increased to $5,000,000 when it was rumored that Great Britain was anxious to purchase the province. Mexico refused to negotiate. All attempts having thus far failed, and no pretext for war yet existing, the slave-holders, as a last resort, determined to effect the separation of the province from the Mexican government as a necessary preliminary to annexation. The South wanted to have Texas admitted to the Union for two reasons:

1st, to equalize the South with the North; and, 2d, as a convenient and safe place calculated from its peculiarly good soil and healthy climate, for a slave population.

It is here that the Jackson administration lays itself open to strong suspicions of perfidy. In 1832, Sam. Houston, at one time Governor of Tennessee but now a social outcast, was induced by Jackson to go to Texas. He went for the purpose, as he himself told a friend, of wresting Texas from Mexico, and Jackson knew it, and the two Tennesseeans seem to have concocted a plan together for bringing Texas into the Union. Houston set up a provisional government with himself as commander-in-chief. He called for volunteers from the United States to aid in putting down the "Mexican usurper," promising large bounties. Santa Anna, who had now risen to authority in the Republic, was the "Mexican usurper," and he is the chief figure on the Mexican side in the whole drama of conquest. "Our slave holding sympathizers," says Dr. Scheuler, "have sent to Texas money, arms and supplies, and New Orleans was a rendezvous where men were openly enlisted for Houston's army." In 1836 Santa Anna entered the rebellious States at the head of an armed force of Mexicans. He was routed by Houston and his revolutionists at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836. When the Mexican government reproached the United States government with the open violations of neutrality involved in the enlistments at New Orleans, it disclaimed responsibility calling this the conduct of individuals whom it could not control. Not one of the invading expeditions to Texas had been prevented by the United States government. Indeed, after the San Jocinto victory, Jackson helped Houston's strategy by posting Gen. Gaines with an armed force between the Sabine and Neuces rivers, under pretence of preventing Texas Indians from invading the soil of the United States. This latter act was such an insult to the Mexican Minister at Washington, that he asked for his passport and left, thus severing diplomatic relations with the United States government. Jackson remonstrated, but in vain. He recalled the troops in deference to popular expression, and sought to gain the territory by the more convenient method of spoliation claims. These claims were urged against Mexico as an offset to whatever grievance she might set up, and to found a basis for coercing her into a cession of some kind in the near future. Some of these claims were genuine, but more were illegal. Some hardly touched American interests at all; others concerned spoliations which Spain had committed before Mexico became independent. Others were for the court to determine. As for evidence to sustain these claims, Forsyth, Secretary of State under Jackson, instructed our Minister at Mexico to make a peremptory demand, and promised to look up his proof afterwards. The independence of Texas was to be effected by enlisting the pecuniary interests of as many American citizens as possible. Vast grants of land had been made by the State Legislature to a few individuals. These grants were worthless till sold out in parcels. Many of the patentees resided in the United States, and large stock companies were formed for the sale of these lands, the most notorious of which were, The Galveston Bay and Texas Co., The Arkansas and Texas Co., the Rio Grande Co., all established in New York. Prominent politicians were induced to enlist in these companies, and great efforts were made to distribute the *scrip* or certificates of partial purchases as widely as possible. This was almost worthless so long as Texas remained under the government of Mexico; but in case of independence followed by annexation, might prove of great value to the holder. There was thus a powerful pecuniary interest excited in the free States in behalf of Texas. The revolution in Mexico in 1832 necessitated the withdrawal of the Mexican troops from Texas, and this left the way clear for fresh emigrants to pour into the province with their slaves. But the colonists experienced an obstacle to their view in their union with Coahuila since their representatives were in the minority in the Joint Legislature. The first step therefore towards independence was to dissolve connection between the two provinces. For this purpose the colonists organized themselves in 1833, into a distinct and separate State. This course was in direct violation of existing laws. The Mexican Congress refused of course to recognize the separate State of Texas. A small body of troops was sent into the insurgent territory and driven out. The standard of rebellion was raised. On the 20th of March, 1836, the insurgents issued their declaration of independence, and 15 days afterward adopted a constitution establishing perpetual slavery. It is significant to note that of the 57 signers to the declaration, 50 were emigrants from the slave States, and only three Mexicans by birth, and these it is said, largely interested in Texas land speculations. The claims which the United States Government had set up were the main reliance now for acquiring Texas. Over these claims Jackson forced a rupture with Mexico, and less than two months after he had spoken in such gentle terms of the sister Republic, sent to Congress a wrathful message, asking for authority to make reprisals, and dispatch a squadron to the gulf unless Mexico at once adjusted her dues with the United States. He had overlooked the clause of his own treaty with that power, which provided that there should be neither reprisal nor declaration of war on either side before the offended nation had stated its claims, verified them by competent proof, and waited reasonably long after a demand for satisfaction. The House committee on foreign relations reported adversely on this request, but drew up a resolution for the immediate acknowledgement of Texas. The House knowing the sensitiveness of the North at this time, showed the resolution no favor. There was a clause inserted in the civil appropriation bill, to the effect that an appropriation should be made for the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent from this county to the Republic of Texas, when ever the President should receive satisfactory evidence that Texas was an independent power and deem it expedient to appoint such a minister. Jackson signed the bill which contained this item on the last day of Congress and of his official term, and immediately sent to the Senate his nomination of a Texan minister. The Senate confirmed the nomination and by a clever artifice, northern sentiment was deceived, and Texas recognized by the U. S. as an independent republic March 1st, 1836. But the independence of Texas would not necessarily add to the political power of the slave holding interest in the U. S. For this purpose annexation was indispensable. But annexation could not be affected without a war with Mexico, and such a course Congress would not adopt. If Mexico could be induced to commence hostilities against the U. S. or if her conduct should justify a declaration of war against her, then one powerful obstacle to annexation would be removed and Texas would be ours by right of conquest, and by the unanimous consent of her inhabitants. The policy of the administration now was to force Mexico into a war, and the commencement was the stationing of Gen. Gaines by the President and not by Congress on the Louisiana frontier.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

KENT COUNTY JURISTS.

Some of the Men Have Who Made the Court of Appeals Famous.

Mr. Eugene L. Didier is the author of a series of articles on the Court of Appeals of Maryland in the Green Bag of Boston, a law magazine. The first of the series appears in the May number.

The original Court of Appeals of Maryland, says Mr. Didier, was created by an act of the General Assembly passed in February, 1778, under which the court was to consist of a Chief judge and four Associate Judges. The first appointees were made by the next General Assembly, when it met in extra session in October of the same year. On the 22d of December, 1778, the newly-appointed judges were commissioned by Thomas Johnson, Jr., the first Governor of the State of Maryland, who, when a member of the Continental Congress, had the distinguished honor of nominating George Washington to be the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.

JUDGE J. B. ECCLESTON.

Mr. Didier says of two Kent county jurists: Hon. John Bowers Eccleston was born in 1794 in Kent county, Md. Like all of his family, he displayed, from his earliest life, a great interest in religious affairs, and was always remarkable for his generous, charitable and kindly disposition. He was appointed on February 8, 1832, one of the associate judges of the Second judicial district of Maryland, consisting of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne and Talbot counties, and when the judiciary of the State was reorganized in 1851 he was elevated to the bench of the Court of Appeals, which position he filled until his death. Judge Eccleston was the son of Samuel Eccleston. Samuel Eccleston married a second time, his wife then being Martha Hynson, and had by her a child, the Most Reverend Samuel Eccleston, D. D., of the Roman Catholic Church, who was consecrated on September 14, 1834, the fifth Archbishop of Baltimore, and died in 1851. The venerable Archbishop is remarkable for having been not only mainly instrumental in the establishment of Catholic educational institutions within his province, but also for having been the only Catholic prelate who ever extended to the Pope a formal invitation to make the United States his place of refuge—the occasion being the exile of the Holy Father from his traditional domain by the fury of Italian persecution.

Judge Eccleston married twice—first, on July 26, 1827, Miss Ann Maria Peterson Clarkson, of Chestertown, and had by this marriage one son, Rev. John Clarkson Eccleston, D. D., who is at present an Episcopal clergyman, stationed on Staten Island, New York.

The Judge's second wife was Miss Augusta Chambers Houston, daughter of Judge James Houston, whose wife was Miss Augustine Chambers. By this marriage the Judge had the following children:

Rev. James Houston Eccleston, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore city.

Augusta Chambers, who married, December 23, 1853, Samuel Shoemaker, a prominent citizen of Baltimore city, who died a year since; and also Miriam, now Mrs. M. E. Harper, of the same city.

Judge Eccleston died at his residence in Chestertown on November 12, 1860. His descendants are still noted in Baltimore for their possession and exercise of the kindly and charitable traits which were so strongly marked attributes in the character of the Judge.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS.

Ezekiel F. Chambers, one of the most distinguished associate justices of the Maryland Court of Appeals, was born in Kent county, Md., on the 28th of February, 1788.

For 50 years from 1817 he was one of the leading lawyers of the State. In 1826 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served in that body until 1834, when he was elected to the Court of Appeals. He retired in 1851, upon the adoption of the new constitution, under which the entire judiciary system of the State was organized. Judge Chambers was an able speaker as well as a learned jurist. One of his most remarkable speeches was on the "Judiciary Tenure," which was delivered in the Maryland Convention in April, 1851. He said the necessary elements in the character of a judge were first, consciousness of perfect independence; a freedom from all motive to do wrong; an exemption from all fear to do right. These principles guided his own career on the bench.

EARLY METHODISM.

Interesting History of Methodism in Queen Anne's.

The following are interesting extracts from the historical sketch read at the Centreville centennial by Rev. Charles A. Hill, some extracts of which were published last week.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

The first Methodist church in Queen Anne's county was built in 1783, and was called "Queen Anne's Chapel," though its name afterwards changed, and it has long been known as "Dudley's." It is a brick structure, containing a vestry room, and a century ago was a rallying point for the fathers in this county. This house, greatly improved, stands to-day as a memorial of those heroic souls, and in the beautiful grove which surrounds it their sacred dust reposes. From Fogwell's and Dudley's the pioneers of Methodism moved down through the eastern section of the county, while the western portion, lying toward the Chesapeake Bay, was not visited by them until a few years afterward.

On May 25, 1774, the Methodist conference was held in Philadelphia, and Kent circuit appeared upon the minutes for the first time. In 1777 Kent circuit had appointments in Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot counties, Maryland, and in Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware. Among those who were assigned to the charges were: Philip Gatch, John Cooper, Joseph Hartley, Freeborn Garrettson, David Abbott, Wm. Lynch and Thomas Ware. Philip Gatch was one of the first native American Methodist itinerants. He was converted on April 26, 1772.

(In last week's issue we gave an account of the thrilling experience of Mr. Garrettson while on his way to Chestertown.)

THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDING.

In 1794 the Methodists of Centreville felt themselves strong enough to build a house for the worship of God. Accordingly, ground was purchased from Elizabeth Nicholson, and the deed conveying it to them was signed by her on June 21, 1794. The board of trustees who received it from her hand was composed of Thomas Wright, Alexander Warfield, William Bruff, Ephraim Story, William Grant, John Chaires, John Brown, Philip Feddeman and William Hooper. Upon this lot, which is still the site of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was then erected a frame structure. This served the needs of the congregation for many years. Very quaint are the first sentences written in the records of this charge. By a majority of the conference John Ruth was appointed clerk to the circuit of Queen Anne's county, and was ordered to procure a book for the purpose of keeping a record of all necessary and particular things which should be thought necessary to be recorded, and that the same book should be carried to the several quarterly meetings from time to time. In 1809 Queen Anne's Circuit was made up of seventeen appointments—Centreville, Roes Cross Roads, Farrel's, Smith's, Harrington, Fogwell's, Dudley's Chapel, Ruth's, Double Creek, Burgess, Robertson's, Spaniard's Neck, Queenstown, Arthur Carter's Meeting-house, Thomas Carter's and Hall's Cross Roads.

As the membership of the church in Centreville increased, they felt their need of a new house of worship. The frame building, accordingly, gave place to a brick structure, which served their needs until 1857. Stormy days came to the church about 1830, when some, who had been devoted sons of the old church, dissatisfied with her polity, and protesting against it, withdrew from her fold to organize another communion. During the years of 1855-56 the question of a new parsonage was under consideration, and Thomas Hughey, E. Hambleton and W. S. Price were appointed a committee to purchase or build such a structure. They finally bought the property, which is now the parsonage, and the Rev. Charles Hill, who was the preacher in charge, moved into it on the first day of January, 1857. The building is located on Liberty street, in Centreville, and is now a fine residence. Here the Rev. Charles A. Hill, the historian on the centennial celebration of the church, was born.

THE PRESENT EDIFICE.

The same year the old church was torn down, and the present edifice was built and dedicated on December 25.

In 1882, during the pastorate of Rev. T. E. Terry, this church was remodeled and improved at a cost of $2,500. In 1890, during the pastorate of Rev. Charles A. Hill, more than $3,000 was spent in improving and remodeling the building and furnishing it. It is now one of the prettiest churches on the shore. The interior is handsomely finished in hard wood, and has ten stained glass memorial windows. Centreville Circuit ceased to be in 1866. Since then Centreville has been a station, with one country appointment attached—Ebenezer, near Ruthsburg. The territory covered by the old Queen Anne's Circuit now contains the following Methodist Episcopal churches: Holden, Crumpton, Double Creek, Union, Church Hill, Dudley's, Sudlersville, Busicks, Salem, Spaniard Neck, Centreville, Roseville, Ingleside, Bridgetown, Templeville, Ebenezer, Hall's, Wye, Queenstown, Simpers', Perry's Corner, Stevensville, Kingsley and Trinity.

The church in Centreville has given to the church at large one bishop, John Emory, licensed to preach in 1810, ordained bishop in 1832, and the following ministers: John Ruth, James Bateman, John D. Crouch, Eliphalet Reed, William Quinn, John Scull, John W. Bordley, Edward Sanders, William McGinnis, Edward Townsend, R. W. Todd, Joel Brown, E. B. Newnam, John A. Cooper, J. C. Russum, Isaac L. Wood and Ralph T. Coursey.

BEAUTIFUL CAMP GROUNDS.

The Centreville Methodist Episcopal Church also owns Wye Camp grounds, a beautiful grove containing several acres, and situated about seven miles south of Centreville. The ground was deeded to the church in 1879 by Mathias George, during the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Prettyman. It is doubtless the prettiest and most convenient camp ground on the Eastern Shore. It has splendid shade from forest trees and has an abundant supply of pure water. On the grounds have been built about seventy-five neat two-story cottages, a large tabernacle, and a provision stand. Religious services are held there each year, beginning about the first of August, and lasting from ten days to two weeks. The meetings are under the direction of the pastor in charge of the Centreville church.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured cured him entirely. Sold by M. A. Toulson, Drug store.